

THE EVENING STAR.

With Sunday Morning Edition.

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Bookmakers and Bootleggers.

In the National Capital law is being mocked and brought into contempt by the unchecked activities of bookmakers and bootleggers. The illicit gamblers and liquor dealers have fixed places of business, drummers for trade, established telephone connections, and lack only painted signs and window displays to have full status as commercial establishments. It is almost as easy to put down a bet on the races or buy a "shorty" of alleged liquor as it is to purchase a cigar or a pound of sugar.

The percentages of arrests are so small and the chances of punishment when arrested so remote that they can be accepted as natural risks of business, little if any more serious than the hazard of fire or other perils to legitimate enterprise. And the profits of the business are so enormous that occasional arrests and imposition of moderate fines become a joke. The bookmaker who is jailed into court and fined \$100 has only to spread a false tip next day, catch a few more suckers, and he is ahead of the game. Profits from the sale of a few quarts of the stuff now sold as whisky will pay the bootlegger's fine. All the fines imposed in the course of a year on both bookmakers and bootleggers would not amount to a fraction of the taxes they would be required to pay were their business not outside the law.

The police and enforcement officers do make arrests now and then, but the number is unacceptably small compared with the numbers engaged in the outlaw enterprises and the openness of the traffic. And even then it is a long time between arrest and punishment, if punishment comes at all. The offender is not kept long away from his business, for the professional bondsman is at hand, anxious to go security for so good a risk. If, after almost interminable delays, conviction is obtained and a penalty is imposed, the jail sentence is likely to be remitted or the prisoner placed on "probation." The number of bookmakers and bootleggers who actually get behind prison bars is so negligible that it falls utterly to serve as a deterrent to the criminals.

Bookmaking and bootlegging are just as much crimes as are burglary and arson. Not only are the bookmakers and the bootleggers themselves engaged in crime, but they are making criminals of their victims, and they are making abettors of crime of "respectable" citizens who tolerate "amusement" in it. They are more a menace to society and good government than the burglar and the firebug.

The Buckeye Democracy.

The Dayton banquet makes plainer still what already was very plain, that the democrats of Ohio will exert themselves to the utmost to carry the state this year, for effect not only at home but on the country at large. Ohio is the President's state, and should it go against him two years after going overwhelmingly for him, the republican discouragement would become widespread.

Consider the Buckeye Big Four, and how they are related to the coming campaign:

Gov. Cox has his lightning rod up for 1924. Once is not enough for him. He wants another try at the White House, and thinks another will be successful. And it must be admitted that democratic success in Ohio next November would advance Cox stock considerably.

Mr. Pomeroy wants another term in the Senate, and is reasonably assured of renomination. He makes a good figure in the Senate, and has strength at home.

Former Gov. Harmon is willing to re-enter politics and lend the use of his name to his party this year. He is under consideration for the gubernatorial nomination.

George White, former chairman of the democratic national committee, is foot loose, and while an aspirant for governor will support the party's nominee with all the power he possesses.

This is a formidable team, and, pulling together, should make the contest one of "pop" and spirit. The republicans must look alive.

Lenin and Trotsky constitute the only "bloc" that has any real political influence in Russia.

Watch the Gas Heaters.

Warning is given by the fire chief to all users of gas heaters to be extremely careful in their use, not only on the score of exposure of flame to contact with light materials, but the leakage of gas through loose connections and deteriorated tubings. The other day a woman was burned to death in this city when her dress ignited from an open-flame heater. This thing may occur in any home where gas is used for heating purposes. Certain types of heaters are comparatively safe, where the flame is confined in a draft. But even these, if overheated, may start fires if light materials are permitted to come in contact with them for a time.

There is grave danger in neglected rubber tubings. These pipes harden and crack after a while, and in that condition they permit the escape of gas which may cause explosions or may asphyxiate. Therefore these

tubes should be frequently renewed. Metal-covered tubes are superior, for they lessen the danger of leaks. But even metal tubes have rubber joint caps which lose their elasticity, and consequently loosen at the point of contact and permit gas to escape.

All these matters should be carefully borne in mind and the equipment of a gas heater frequently examined. If there is any odor of gas in an apartment where a gas heater is used it is a sign of danger. Do not tolerate it because it is only a whiff. That whiff may grow into a volume at any time. Regard the first sniff of illuminating gas as a red flag on the road, and immediately look into the couplings and tubings and keys of the equipment. A little attention at such times will prevent disaster.

The Anti-Lynching Bill.

The House yesterday, by a majority of over a hundred, passed the anti-lynching bill. Seventeen republicans voted against and eight democrats for the measure. The fight will be renewed in the Senate.

Surely the lynching evil should be stamped out, and as surely it never will be stamped out unless the national government by some means takes a hand.

The evil has grown alarmingly of late years, and is now no longer sectional or racial. Mobs have appeared in all sections and taken victims from both races. They started with the rope, then added the pistol, and then the torch, in carrying out their purposes; and not long since at a farm in Georgia human beings were chained together, weighted with stones, and drowned in a running stream.

Statistics are kept, and one year's ferocities are compared with another's in point of numbers and character.

It so happened that yesterday while the House was taking this action Canadian authorities were refusing extradition papers in the case of an American negro wanted in North Carolina on serious charges who had found refuge in the Dominion. He had pleaded that if returned to the United States he would be lynched; and the Canadians, familiar with our lynching record, granted him protection by releasing him from custody.

Canada is a friendly country, and our relations with her preclude the thought that she would have taken this action unless convinced of its justice.

Since our reputation for violence is spreading and injuring us abroad, every effort should be exerted to make the law as respects human life supreme within our borders.

What Will the Answer Be?
 The political situation in the country, except in the lower south where the democratic party has a sure thing at all times, is such as to cause speculation galore, and a general feeling of uncertainty.

Is the democratic party coming back, and will the first evidence of it be registered in November? There are democrats who answer yes confidently, and republicans who answer no a little hesitatingly.

One hears this confessed on all sides: The colossal and masterful combination which swept the country in November, 1920, no longer exists. Many of the democrats who expressed discontent then have returned to the old fold and will be "regular" this year, while there are republicans murmuring about the way things have been going on Capitol Hill for the past nine months.

In their organization work the democrats are rounding up the voters who "erred and strayed" from the well beaten path two years ago, and are not without hope of driving in with them enough discontented republicans to give victory.

The republicans in their organization work are proceeding upon the proposition that, brought face to face with the necessity of choosing between old-time friends and old-time opponents, the murmuring members of the household will decide to bear the ills that exist rather than take chances of bringing on greater ones.

It is a situation that appeals strongly to the fighting spirit, and both parties are full of fighters. And as both parties are measurably in action already, there will be nine months of a struggle certain to grow in intensity as it progresses.

The subject of forest conservation, which has for many years been prominent in public discussion, is now commended to the consideration of the farmer. It opens into a long, difficult line of thought, whose conclusions so far have been unsatisfactory. The farmer is used to struggling with hard problems, being regarded as a most industrious citizen, with abundant time nevertheless for leisurely cogitation on theoretical lines.

China mildly suggests that as the most ancient nation on earth she is old enough to conduct her own public utilities.

Occasionally the handbook makers come to attention with the reminder that bootlegging does not afford the only illicit and untaxed profits.

It is now intimated that a great deal of money went up in the air, while airships did not.

The nations of Europe do not look forward to an Uncle Samless parley with any confidence whatever.

Skating in Washington.
 Skating time has come. Ice on the basin and ice on Rock creek. Ice perhaps on the reflecting basin east of the Lincoln Memorial. Ice on the river. In some places it is now perfectly safe. In other places it is not safe yet. Official supervision is given to the thickness of the ice, and the word will be given when in the judgment of the authorities it is safe to venture on any prescribed surface. Until that comes everybody should be cautious.

Skating accidents come from two causes, venturing individually on thin ice and the overcrowding of the surface. There is more danger in the case of the individual skater who goes out before the ice is tested, and who slips through a hole or breaks through the surface when there is no one near to help. Small boys should be especially

warned against taking chances alone anywhere on skates.

When the basin is put into service steps should be provided at close intervals all around the edge to permit free access to and exit from the ice. This is a wonderful surface and makes an ideal skating pond. But in the past there has been danger of congestion at certain points where the ice is entered and left. It should be possible to reach the surface from a dozen places, at least.

A skating pond on the reflecting basin would be even better in point of safety than the tidal basin, because of the shallower depth of water. A serious accident could not occur there, and it will be possible by successive floodings to add to the thickness of the ice and insure a good surface at all times. It is furthermore, conveniently accessible.

Washington has many facilities for this most enjoyable outdoor winter sport. It is unusually well equipped in this respect. It has, indeed, better opportunities for skating than the weather permits. The local winters are not severe enough to make and maintain ice for long periods, but when the ice does come it is enjoyed by thousands. Among the dwellers here are many from the north, accustomed to sharp winters and low temperatures and all-winter skating. Southerners, too, have learned to enjoy this delightful and invigorating and healthful sport. Washington thus is a common meeting ground for skaters of both sections of the country. The long-time Washingtonian will remember "Babecock's lake," north of the Washington Monument, which was filled up because it was feared that the seepage would affect the foundation of the great shaft.

A refusal to limit senatorial speeches strictly to the subject in hand will protect the arts of oratory from dangerous discouragement. It often happens that the most entertaining epigram or the most striking period in a speech is more or less in the nature of a by-product.

English citizens should not regret the transfer of the Gainsborough "Blue Boy" to America. The price America is willing to pay for art, whether pictorial, musical or literary, ought to be regarded as a compliment to any nation that can produce the goods.

European impressions of America have always been prominent in literature, and as a return of compliment American impressions of Europe are now assuming importance in diplomacy.

Those who say that the Washington conference has been without effect are not giving consideration to France's warning that it has probably started something.

Mr. James M. Cox does not make it exactly clear whether his recent speech is to be contemplated as the epilogue of the late campaign or the prologue of the next.

The original propositions on which Lenin founded the so-called soviet government do not appear to have any more permanent status than the average party platform.

Congress has brought out the fact that some of our District officials are so economical and unostentatious as to be willing to ride in the modest flyover.

The statement by mine owners that the ultimate consumer will have to bear the cost of any increase in wages is one of the latest predictions recently ventured.

German statesmen evidently assume that a reparation payment will be more appreciated if made to seem as hard as possible.

An adequate water supply is, after all, a very modest request for the Capital city of the greatest nation in the world.

Language grows more refined. In the old days what is now termed a "bloo" would have been called a "gang."

SHOOTING STARS.

BY PHILANDER JOHNSON.

Ponce De Leon.
 Old Ponce took a trip to smiling Florida, they say.

To taste the waters flowing there that make men young and gay.
 And when he left the big hotel it caused him some unrest

To find his board bill called for all the coin that he possessed.

But presently a ray of comfort flattered through his heart.
 He paid the bill and joyously made ready to depart.

"That fountain has performed the trick!" he murmured all serene.
 "It's evident that I appear exceeding young and green."

Gone Higher Up.
 "Are there many grafters in politics?"

"No, sir," replied Senator Sorghum, emphatically. "A really expert grafter nowadays takes life so easy that he doesn't have to bother with the ordinary work of politics."

Jud Tunkins says optimism is a pleasant dream, and pessimism is the useful but unwelcome alarm clock.

Good As New.
 Oh, Congress is a busy spot.
 For further laws the people call.
 Though we already have a lot
 That never have been used at all.

The Proprietors.
 "Your grandmother says your style of costume is improper."
 "She's right," replied Miss Cayenne. "It would be for grandmother."

An Impression.
 "What do you think of that 'farm bloc' in Congress?"
 "As far as I have been able to take notice," answered Farmer Cortesol, "most of its members do rather more blockin' than farmin'."

The Agricultural Conference and the Country's Vital Need

BY THOMAS NELSON PAGE.

To the Editor of The Star:

I HAVE been much struck by the small amount of attention given in the press to the work of the important and far-reaching agricultural conference at present taking place in this city at the call of the government.

The President's admirable address at the opening of the session was quite generally reported in full, and rightly, for he spoke in clear terms for both the government and the people. But the sound and thoughtful speeches and suggestions which have been made, presenting the conditions of agricultural life in all sections of this country and representing the experiences and feelings of the people connected therewith, in all sections, have been given but scanty space or attention in the columns of the press. Now it may be said that the press is for the purpose of giving news that will interest its readers. But what has taken place at the large auditorium of the Willard Hotel and the press has not been able to do justice to the vast farming elements are manifestly rural classes who are being kept down by the freight carriers and the huge rake-off of the farmer. The farmer is the backbone of the nation, and the extent of the unequal burden that is placed on the farming element and the extent to which that element is awakened at last to this inequality, and the seriousness with which it is proposed to find a remedy therefore would be news.

It might not be news that the farmers of the corn belt in the west are burning corn because in present conditions of transportation charges and marketing expenses it is cheaper for them to burn corn than coal; cheaper for farmers there and elsewhere to limit the raising of cattle under present conditions than to carry it on as usual. But yet it would be news if the public were informed how desperately in earnest the representatives of the farming element are to secure the enactment of new laws, but rather for the enforcement of those already existing against combinations, formal or informal, which are more far-reaching than the old trusts and which enable these combinations to control every market on which the agriculturalist depends and reduce both producer and consumer to hopeless dependence. Break up the combinations and let economic laws prevail, and in time matters will adjust themselves; or at least place the agricultural class on an equality with others.

The appeal to the law by those engaged in agriculture should be not for the enactment of new laws, but rather for the enforcement of those already existing against combinations, formal or informal, which are more far-reaching than the old trusts and which enable these combinations to control every market on which the agriculturalist depends and reduce both producer and consumer to hopeless dependence. Break up the combinations and let economic laws prevail, and in time matters will adjust themselves; or at least place the agricultural class on an equality with others.

EDITORIAL DIGEST

Financing the Soldier Bonus.

"This session of Congress will see the passage of a soldier bonus bill," is the unequivocal statement of the Philadelphia Public Ledger (Independent), and it seems to be generally accepted by newspapers that the prediction is correct. "The merits of the bonus," says the Pittsburgh Sun (democratic), "seem not to be taken into consideration by the administration," and it expresses the prevailing democratic sentiment when it says further that "the chief desire at Washington seems to be to satisfy the veterans, who as a potential political power, are being scooped at, and to delude the taxpayers generally into thinking that the bonus is costing them nothing." In fact the Sioux City Journal (republican) finds "the republicans in Congress are costing them nothing." The New York Times (Independent) democratizes the proposed legislation as a "bribe" to the soldier vote to save republican congressmen "from the danger of falling." Granting that the movement may be "largely political," the Lansing State Journal (Independent) suggests that "as numerous as numerous popular tests disclose that the voters are for the bonus in their own states, those who are opposed to it are being blamed for taking the stand they do."

But "the bonus question is loaded," as the Philadelphia Public Ledger goes on to say. President Harding has made it unmistakably clear that he will not approve bonus legislation that does not carry with it a definite means for raising the money appropriated, and the New York Post (Independent) is sure that "the country will thoroughly approve this demand that Congress shall not shift its responsibility." Although, as the Richmond Times Dispatch (democratic) puts it, "legislators with more faith than judgment have assured the country that there would be no difficulty about raising the bonus money," there still remains to be devised a concrete working plan toward that end.

Three plans, the Springfield Union (republican) tells us, have been proposed: first, to increase the tax on interest payments on the eleven billion dollar foreign debt to our government; and third, a special tax levy, for which there have been two suggestions, a sales tax and a tax on light wines and beer.

Thus far most of the editorial discussion has been upon the second of these proposals, and debate has been coming exceedingly lively when the President vetoed the bill. The scheme in such manner as to make its adoption unlikely. If, as the Chicago News (Independent) suggests, the proposal to pay the bonus out of the interest received from foreign debentures was "in the nature of trial balloons," it would be best to drop it.

The Buffalo Express (Independent republican) thinks "there will be no objection" to such use of payments on the loans once "they begin to come in," and the El Paso Times (democratic), while granting that this is "the best method," feels none the less that "if such a measure were passed it would be formal and would not be a real measure."

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The President says a single public improvement has done more for the general good than highway construction. It is a paved way, at least.—Seattle Times.

President Harding plans to consolidate the Army and the Navy into "one arm of the national defense." How's it going to be done? Can one imagine a cavalry colonel sitting on the taffrail of a cruiser with his spurred heels resting on a submarine?—Tribune.

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are combining and beginning to look to forming an agricultural "bloc" in Congress. There are some 30,000,000 of them—an imposing number—they only need leaders.

This creation of "blocks" in our Congress, if it is carried through, would be in itself one of the most radical changes that our government has ever undergone; for the block-system legislative action as carried on in some of the European governments, is as essentially different from what has always been the system of representative government in this country as can be imagined, and yet it is apparently a natural and possibly only effective means of securing a remedy for the present disastrous conditions of our agricultural population.

What I say is not in a spirit of criticism or of pessimism. I write you this because I feel that the present situation is so manifestly one in which the great farming class of this country has been victimized by combinations of one kind or another—that the whole country should take steps and without delay, to assist in remedying what must, unless corrected, bring untold disaster upon our people—not only upon the agricultural class but upon the whole body of our people.

And when the element which farms the land is driven by reasons beyond their control to suspend the work of production, the position has passed beyond them and is upon the whole community. Therefore, I say that it is not only the task of the agriculturalist to find out by whom the imposition is practiced, but of the whole community, which is indirectly victimized with it.

When throughout this country the agencies that interpose between the producers and the consumers—the farmers and householders, rural and urban—take as toll so unconscionable a part of the products of the farm as the transportation companies and middleman agencies are shown by all the reports to do, it is a deadly blow, little less than a crime. It is a blow at the welfare not only of the farmers, but of the entire American people.

The appeal to the law by those engaged in agriculture should be not for the enactment of new laws, but rather for the enforcement of those already existing against combinations, formal or informal, which are more far-reaching than the old trusts and which enable these combinations to control every market on which the agriculturalist depends and reduce both producer and consumer to hopeless dependence. Break up the combinations and let economic laws prevail, and in time matters will adjust themselves; or at least place the agricultural class on an equality with others.

A British Dilemma.

The English brethren of the loom and mill are in a cold sweat over the problem of how they may touch pitch and not be defiled. Wanting the Russian trade, hungering for it mightily, they do not want Lenin in London rambling about and stirring up the English reds.

Seams and cracks are opening in the old British empire. The markets of used to be of great skill. With a marvelous political skill the British overlords, men of the old Norman and Celtic strains, are holding the outlines of a changing world domain in place. Things are being patched up in Ireland, the old England taking the hateful dose of the Irish Free State as gallant gentlemen and without a grimace. There is much, too, of loss of trade, jobs, lands, titles and prerogatives.

Market, markets—that is the cry and the moan and the mutter of England. Those who see far vision the need. Those who run by instinct and walk by impulse feel it. It is trade, give work, swap goods for bread or twenty million folk must get out of England.

So the English sigh over the lost Russian markets. It is Russia or nothing for England in the old world. Japan is tumbling bales and frails, boxes and cartons of "Made-in-Japan" stuff into Asia. In the "Tangist" valley cotton spindles are beginning their hum. India is increasing her manufactures yearly.

African markets—Africa is saturated with goods. Unless some way can be devised to make the black man want something hard enough to work for it, to take the tropical latitudes out of his bones, Africa will be no great market.

Russia was a great market. Maybe she will be again. In the end the British hunger, a craving driven by thirty millions who live by English mills and British ships, will get England into Russia. Needs must when necessity whips. Philadelphia Public Ledger (Independent).

If ignorance is really bliss, then why are so many of us unhappy?—Asheville Times.

"We would welcome your bank account," remarks a passing ad. We would, too; let's look for it.—Buffalo Express.

"Most of those who live to be eighty are vegetarians." Hines thought they were octogenarians.—Baltimore Sun.

Rumor has it that Mr. Hay's salary will not be so large as stated, but he can probably ease it out by getting into the movies.—Boston Transcript.

If President Harding were a vengeful man, he might retaliate on the movies by appointing one of their stars to the vacant cabinet position.—Nashville Banner.

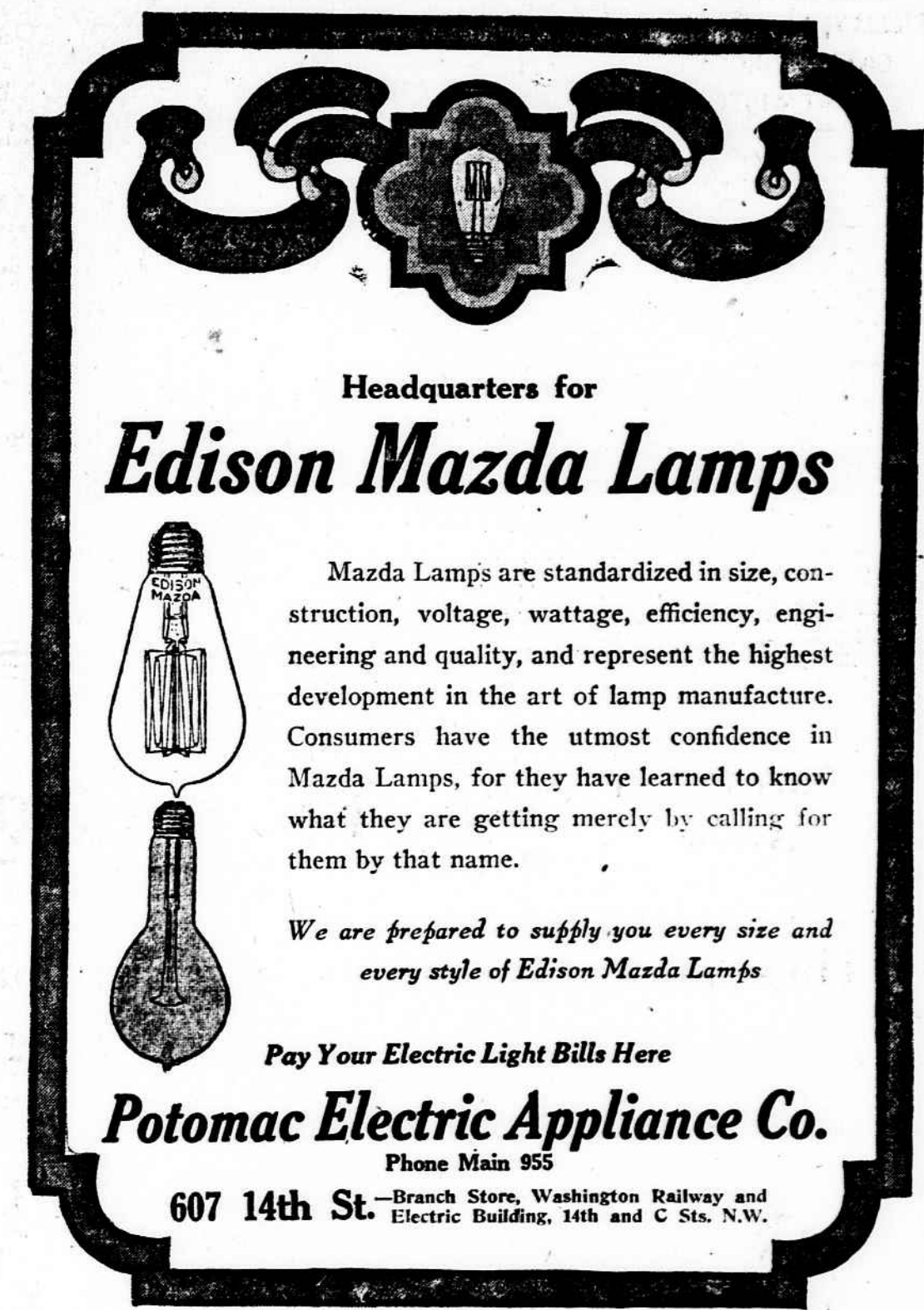
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